

Intimations.

LEA AND PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins IS NOW
PRINTED
IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER
of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,
Worcester:
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

BOS
SCOTCH WHISKY.

MATURED IN
SHERRY CASKS.
A Luxury in Pure
Scotch Whiskies.
The word "BOS" is
the "Name Brand" and
Registered Trade Mark of
this famous Old Scotch
Whisky.

GOLD CAPSULE.
BLUE CAPSULE.
GREEN CAPSULE.

"BOS" is sold in square, white bottles, labeled and capped, the quality being marked by a small label on each bottle.
The proprietors are called "Bos" Whiskies, but in all the experience of their firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully commensurate with the most exacting tests as is now revealed in these special blends of 1868.

Correspondence invited from Persons who desire to handle our Whiskies.

PEASE, SON & CO., LTD., SCOTLAND.
English Address: LONDON and DUNDEE, DUNDEE.
Agents: ARNOLD, KARRER & CO., HONG KONG, CANTON, SHANGHAI.

Sole Agents: ARNOLD, KARRER & CO.,
HONGKONG, CANTON, SHANGHAI & HANKOW.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE
STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT
AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents: A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1884-85, open to all countries.

DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE

FOR THIRTY YEARS, has maintained its
world-wide reputation as the best and
only safe, reliable Phosphoric Cure for
Brain Weakness, Paralysis, Stomach
Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver
Complaints, Haemorrhage, Premature
Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all
Blood Disorders, and all Functional and
Diseased Conditions of the System, caused
by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric
Remedy is Nervous, Debility and its kindred
Evils is immediate and permanent, all
the Malignant Febrile and Distressing
Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity
that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above
Affections with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.
Agents in Hongkong: A. S. WATSON & Co.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS'

Intimations.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
EMERY
EMERY GLASS BLACK
CLOTH PAPER LEAD
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LIMITED, "WELLINGTON" MILLS, LONDON.

WHO ARE THE HAPPY,
WHO ARE THE FREE?

You tell me and I'll tell thee:
Those who have Anger that never lies,
Truth on the lip, truth in the eye,
To Patient and to Free,
To all above, and to all below.

These are the happy, these are the free,
So may it be with thee and me.

What Higher Aim can Man attain than Conquest
over Human Pain?

DRAWING AN OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, Breathing Impure Air, too Rich Food,
Alcohol, Drink, Gouty, Rheumatic and other Blood Poisons, Fever, Febrile
Influences, Colds, Stomach Disorders, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, Pimples
on the Face, Want of Appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c. (It prevents Diarrhoea,
and removes it in the early stages.)

USE ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It is Pleasant, Cooling, Soothing, Health-Giving, Refreshing and Invigorating.
YOU CANNOT OVERSTATE ITS GREAT VALUE IN KEEPING THE BLOOD PURE AND FREE FROM DISEASE.

"AS AN illustration of the beneficial effects of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' I have no hesitation in giving the particulars of the case of one of my friends. SLUGGISH ACTION OF THE LIVER and BILIOUS HEADACHE affected him, so he was obliged to live upon only a few articles of diet, and to be most sparing in their use. This did nothing in effecting a cure, although persevered in for twenty-five years, and also consulting eminent members of the faculty. By the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' he now ENJOYS VIGOROUS HEALTH. He has NEVER had a HEADACHE or CONSTIPATION since he commenced to use it, about six months ago, and can partake of his food to the great satisfaction of himself and friends. You may well exclaim, 'I find it makes a VERY REFRESHING and INVIGORATING DRINK—I remain, yours faithfully, J. W. NEIL.' (From the late Rev. J. W. Neil, Holy Trinity Church, North Shields.)

HEADACHE and Disordered Stomach.—"After suffering for nearly two and a half years from SEVERE HEADACHE and DISORDERED STOMACH, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money, without finding any benefit, I was recommended by a friend to try ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' and, before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a GREAT DEAL OF GOOD, and now I am RESTORED to MY USUAL HEALTH; and others I know that have tried it have NOT ENJOYED such GOOD HEALTH for years. Yours most truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Epsomford."

The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see CAPSULE is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'. Without it, you have been imposed on by a WORSELESS imitation. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS
Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.
They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are
invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For
Children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT
Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores
and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders
of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,
Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for
contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
78, NEW OXFORD STREET (late 583, OXFORD STREET), LONDON,
and are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 21s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had
of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
Purchasers should look to the Label on the Boxes and Pots. If the address is not
583, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S
PILLS

are universally admitted to be
Worth a Guinea a Box.
FOR BRUISED AND NERVOUS
RICKETTS AND DISORDERS,
Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite,
Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin,
Disturbed Sleep, &c.
For females of all ages they are invaluable.

The 114d. boxes contain 36 Pills.
Price 6d. 1/6 a Box.

Prepared only by the Proprietors,
THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helen's, England.
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China—
WATKIN & CO., 56, Queen's Road.

NOW READY.

Vol. XXIII.—No. 1.
'CHINA REVIEW'
CONTAINS

The Tao-teh King,
The K. K. K. of China,
A New History of China,
The Power of Love,
On the Phenomena Study of Chinese,
Korean Geography,
Notes on Galleries System,
A New History of China,
Unknown to the World,
Miscellaneous Notes,
The Nephritic Tablet Again,
The Chinese Recorder,
A Chinese Monument at Wukou,
Grammatical Annotations.

血氣通筋表
Collection of Illustrations,
Books Wanted, Exchange, &c.
&c. &c. &c.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, July 2, 1898.

At 1000 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

To be paid in Cash.

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Pork, catty — — — 花寶

Pork, White, 280 — — — 白寶

Pork, Black, 140 — — — 黑寶

Pork, 250 — — — 明寶

Pork, 800 — — — 我沙

Pork, 60 — — — 石狗

Pork, 273 — — — 馬友

Pork, 50 — — — 魚

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[Supplied to the "China Mail"]

London, 30th June, 1898.

ITALY.

General Pelloux has formed a Cabinet in which Admiral Canova is Minister for Foreign Affairs and General Sanmarzano Minister for War.

[General Pelloux was Minister for War in Marquis di Rudini's Cabinet.—E.C.M.]

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

General Shafter telegraphs that 8,000 Spaniards, with a quantity of supplies, are advancing on Santiago de Cuba, and that he has decided to attack the city before they arrive without waiting for his own reinforcements.

The departure of Commodore Watson's squadron for Spain is likely to be delayed, as the ships are unprepared for the voyage.

WEATHER REPORT.

The following notice is issued from the Observatory:

On the 30th at 11.45 a.m. The barometer has risen on the S. and S.E. coasts of China, fallen in Hongkong and over the Sea of Japan. The depression moving to the N. of the N. of the Loo-Choo Islands. Practically no rain on the S. coast of China, slight on the E. coast. Forecast:—fresh to moderate S.E. winds; showery and squally at first, improving later.

THE PLAINT OF THE GERMAN CLERK.

CAUSE NO. 100 OF 1898.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1898.

DEAR MR. JUDGES:

I fear you have misunderstood me. I did not dwell longer on the question of salaries, as the only thing I wanted to point out was the mistake people at home make when thinking that \$150 a month here gives their boys the same standard as they would have there with the equivalent in marks. People at home forget there are only two classes here—*Trampers* and clerks; and they do not know how deep the gap is between the two.

You call yourself my "Mileider," or fellow sufferer. I do not suffer, I have no need to gain. If I write, it is because I want to give vent to my feelings; because I want to give a true picture of this "Life in the Far East," to show how many come "out in such high spirits."

Do not think for a moment I want to invite to a strike. I do not see what could be gained. If the salary is not high, do you think it would make much difference if newcomers started on say \$30 a month more? That would simply mean more debts in the Club and other places. Do you think such would be saved? and would those who save be much happier? You know as well as I do that one can live on \$150 a month if one spends his spare time sensibly else than in the Club or in the Mess. I write about the emptiness of the life. I write about what is the consequence when young fellows as those who come out are left to themselves in the company of men, who have to find their salvation in Clubs, and who have no home where to go to, where to find intimacy, where to get advice or where to find someone interested in their doings, their pleasures and sorrows.

Do not blame the trustees for not paying more. They have no reason to do so as long as they get no applications for other places offered. Moreover, the second agreement is generally on much better terms than the first, but the trouble is, when the youngsters of three or four years ago enter upon this easy-go-lucky life as got such a hold on them that they can't shake it off and then do not want to be more than the "so-and-so's young man" they once were called.

No, "Mileider," the remedy for the evil lies not here, it lies in the "home." Make it known at home, in Germany, to what sort of a life the young men are coming out. Cry it out from the roofs of the houses that they will be "nobodies," that they will have to live their own lives with no one to guide them, with no other company than their "Mileider" in their various degrees of dolefulness or indifference. Tell them that the doors of society are closed, and that the "Glorious Life in the Far East" will prove to be a disappointment to most of them, so strong that they will feel the effects long afterwards, if not all their life.

Try perhaps the eagerness to go out to Chi will become less strong, and the temptations will feel that they have to make amendments if they want to get young men. I say once more let them ask themselves if such amendments would be out of the place now, and if they know in what they should consist.

THE SO-CALLED CARL.

Our own manufacture are the best Plaster for this climate, warranted to stand any thing, low prices and easy terms.—Robinson Plaster Co.

IT IS REMARKABLE.

SAYS MR. W. WILSON, THE POLYMER Chemist at Rawalpindi and Lahore. "How Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has attained a prominence in this district, and though it has only been introduced a few months has taken the lead. From remarks made by my customers who have used this remedy, I am convinced that it possesses exceptional qualities. I never hesitate to recommend it to all who are in need of a good cough mixture."

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is for sale everywhere. Price, 50 cents, and 25 cents a bottle.—Watkins & Co.

INSUBORDINATION IN THE POLICE FORCE.

IMPRISONED.

TWENTY-SEVEN CONSTABLES.

There has been some further trouble with the Indian constables of the Police Force, and twenty-seven of their number have been lodged in prison for insubordination.

The men had plotted to secure an increase of wages on the ground of dearth of food, and yesterday they refused to accept their monthly pay unless a promise was given that their wages would be increased. Hon. F. H. May, the Capt. Superintendent of Police, saw in the conduct of the constables all the elements of insubordination, and proceeded to exercise the powers with which he is vested in the Police Force Consolidation Ordinance of 1837. Under this Ordinance, the Captain Superintendent of Police, in cases of discipline or neglect of duty by any constable, upon proof thereof to his satisfaction, has power to order the offender to forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding \$25, or award imprisonment for any term not exceeding seven days, with forfeiture of pay. On the refusal of the twenty-seven constables to receive their pay, Mr. May sentenced them to seven days imprisonment. The men were placed under arrest, and their removal to the Gaol was very quietly effected. This is the second time within two years that a number of the Indian constables have combined to effect a rise in their wages. In 1896, a batch of new recruits from India refused to sign an arrival, and on the matter being brought before the Government, the Indians were granted the privilege of remitting half their pay to India at the rate of \$44 to the hundred rupees. The wages of the Indian constables range from \$12.50 to \$15.00. Twenty-two of the present culprits were drafted from India in January, and the remainder are men who have been engaged locally.

NOTES BY THE WAY IN A SAILOR'S LIFE.

THE BEGINNING OF THE GERMAN SAIL.

In the beginning of the year 1892, I was Chief Officer of the ship *Buller*, with Captain Henry Jones, of Far East fame.

We loaded in the East India Dock, London, a full cargo of pieces goods for Shanghai and Taku Bar. We arrived at Shanghai, and, as the war was finished, we were ordered to proceed to Taku, to discharge our cargo for Tientsin. Indue time, we reached Taku Bar, where we found several of the British warships anchored, and the South Fore occupied by British troops.

We anchored in the forenoon very near to a vessel flying the Prussian flag, and when we had fired "salts and cleared up decks it was then time. To our surprise a boat came from the Prussian, bringing the Captain. I met him at the gangway, and reported him to our Captain, with the result that he stayed to tiffin with us. And then he stated his business on board our ship. He said he wanted to buy provisions and stores of any kind, sailors' clothing, boots or anything we could sell, which our Captain laughingly agreed to do. And then the following conversation took place:

"What is the name of the vessel you command?"

"She is now the *Arcona*, and was the British sailing ship *Thetis*. The British Government had her converted into a service vessel, and presented her to us by giving our Minister to negotiate a Treaty with China, as soon as the war should be ended, and that is why we are here; and the *Barque* with the American flag lying near to us carries extra coal for our use."

"But," said our Captain, "You are not a German. How is it that you are in command of that ship?"

"No," said he, "I am an ex-Danish naval officer, and all my officers are Danes, and we have German cadets. There being no German navy, there are no officers yet trained."

After this business began, and the transfer of provisions and stores of almost every kind was made from one ship to the other. After this, we used to have daily friendly intercourse for about three weeks, and one fine morning the *Arcona* left her anchorage. A fresh easterly breeze was blowing, and the *Arcona* was working under sail against the wind, which was increasing, and a nasty, short sea rising. After a couple of hours, we saw her yards squared, and the vessel put back and she anchored near to us. In the afternoon, the wind having moderated, an officer from her came to buy a grinding stone.

This caused some little merriment. Then the officer explained that in the forenoon, when beating down the gulf, in one of the plunges the grinding-stone had been washed off the forecastle-head where the men had been employed in grinding their cutlasses.

They were expecting to hear news of a rupture between France and Germany, and they were on their way to Hongkong for shelter.

It is highly creditable to the Germans that from so humble a beginning they have raised such a fine fleet as they now possess.

After our return to Shanghai from Taku, I was permitted to leave the *Buller*, and take command of the *Nippon* on the Yangtze.

A. E. K.

NURSES' MEMORIAL FUND.

The Honorary Treasurer begs to acknowledge receipt of the following subscriptions:

Already acknowledged, \$1,845

X. P. Thomas, R.N., 10

D. Gillies, 10

A. Donald, 10

A. H. Skelton, 10

W. Dobson, 10

Mrs. Caldwell, 10

Mrs. Caldwell, 10

Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Cassin, 10

Dr. Goss, 10

Mrs. F. G. Figg, 10

Mrs. Dobson, 10

G. Passantino, 10

Chen-Chao Boe, 10

Dr. Chak Kai, 10

Law Wa Chun, 10

Kwok Yik-Yue, 10

Cheng Mu-tong, 10

Leung Fui-chi, 10

Leung Nian-pai, 10

The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, 10

\$2,020

FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.

That the appointment of the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart to examine and report upon the Kowloon Hinterland to be included in the Convention touching the rectification of our boundaries, is a curious circumstance.

That if the peculiarity of the appointment of Mr. Lockhart to a "rectification" purporting to be a "rectification" of the boundaries, it seems strange that the mission should not have been confined to naval and military experts.

That I may be wrong, but the absence of experts from the Services (so far as we know, at least) rather implies that the internal administration of the new territory, at least, is not a matter of great importance.

That this question may be given up in the meantime, as perhaps the attitude of H. E. Li Hung Chang towards British interests may before long produce an entirely new departure in our policy, and necessitate the acquisition (or protection) of the Kowloon.

That in these days, when the Bear and the Eagle are on the war-path, no one knows what a day may bring forth; and I think the least said is soonest mended, for the present.

That I have a notion that it is heard by many, to the effect that the British Government is watching its opportunity; and, though it may seem an insane policy, it will be a peculiar historical fact if China (through Li Hung Chang's influence) becomes dismembered, in fact, of the forty years' struggle which exists between the British and the Chinese Dynasties.

That the expectation entertained, that Admiral Dewey would have had Manila City under his jurisdiction by the glorious Fourth, has been rather dampened by the fact that the non-arrival of the transport *Arcona* on the 4th day of April.

That the great day may even yet be celebrated as was expected, and I hope it may be, because the present position is killing all commercial progress.

That the murder of Orosio has been relegated to the ordinary course of justice, as a satisfactory incident in the life of the Colony.

That it is no use introducing innovations in British law, unless some relevant and well-grounded reasons are given.

That certainly no reasonable ground could be shown for more in the case of a colony, outside the law which exists between Portuguese and British law.

That the Portuguese community in this Colony have lived under British law for many years, and so far as is known, they never like it.

That it would be impossible (and it is) to introduce the non-arrival of the transport *Arcona* on the 4th day of April.

That the Government has now taken the form of a funeral tribute.

That, although long service and a lengthy struggle with disease contracted in the execution of duty can never secure quite the same as a rapid collapse while on duty, the result, with Hugh MacCallum, was much the same as that of a man dying in harness.

That he worked much longer than he should have done, and he got his death-warrant from his work for the Colony many years ago.

That he will be long remembered as a gentleman and an energetic worker.

That the greatest of the Colony of Hongkong.

BROWNIE.

So Governor-General Augustin's wife and family are in the keeping of the Philippine Islands.

What, the Topicist would like to know, would have been the fate of Augustin's wife and family (if he had any) had they been in the hands of Governor-General Augustin?

Something with boiling oil in it, probably writes the "Weekly Topicist" to the *Singapore Free Press*.

"The Moralist" writes in the *Strait Times*—"

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THE EXTENSION OF HONGKONG.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1898.

SIR,—With reference to the statement in your issue of the 29th June, as to Mr. Stewart Lockhart being appointed to report on the Hinterland, it only shows how dilatory are the ways of the Foreign Office. All this might have been done months ago. It is not probable that a big mistake has been made in the past, but it is being taken, and the consequences of a mistake would be bad for Great Britain and worse for the Unionist Ministry. But for the unfortunate delay, there would not be much to say against the course adopted. Mr. Stewart Lockhart is a very competent man for the work, and we trust he will make the most of the opportunity now put before him.

What the great bulk of residence desire is, 1st, security from outside attack, and 2nd, immunity from taxation interference, and 3rd, to attain this we must have control of the whole of the waters and shores of Mrs. Bay, and the southern watershed of the range of which North One forms a part. There is a map hanging in the Club which will show the conditions of the place. The boundary line which we require is approximately on the North Latitude 22° 40'. This will take in the important points we require on both sides, including the important market town of San Chai, a matter of great moment to us as affecting the question of supplies for the Colony. The Mainland is not the power of cutting off our supplies, a thing they are sure to attempt for "squeeze" sake if allowed. On the West side, we must have control of the Shan-wei Peninsula, Lam Kai and Tsyhan bays for strategic reasons, and also of the many villages near, which would otherwise become prey to intrigue to every side. From Lat. 22° 40' N., the line should run to take in the Loo-choo Islands, from thence to take in the Loo-choo Islands to a point to meet the Eastern boundary say 114° 30' East.

If Li Hung Chang should try on any of his old well-known tactics, then it will be necessary for Sir Claude Macdonald to be very prompt and stern, and every means taken to back him up.—Yours faithfully,

COLONIST.

MR. W. DABBY AND THE SANITARY BOARD.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Hongkong, July 2.

SIR,—As the Architect of a block of new houses now being erected on the site of the Old Victoria Hotel (Marine Lot No. 13), and to which reference was made at the last Meeting of the Sanitary Board on Thursday last, I beg to protest most emphatically against the description of the houses given at the Meeting by The Hon. F. H. May.

The houses are in no sense "back to back houses," and who intimated they will not be "insanitary," they, in every respect more than comply, not only with the present requirements of the Sanitary Board, but with the Bill now before the Legislature, and the House of Commons, and also the Act passed by The Hon. T. H. Whitehead and Mr. N. J. Ede in their notes to the Report of the Sanitary Properties Commission.

The Commissioners and the Sanitary Board recommended that there should be in houses about this depth, viz.—from 32 feet 3 inches to 40 feet. An area at the back of each house of not less than 40 and 60 square feet respectively. Each of these plots, with the exception of the one at the back of the house, is to be a Public Square, have large open Areas, at the back extending the whole width of the house, the smallest yard having an area of 70 square feet, the average area of all the yards being 80.33 square feet, or about 60 per cent more area than that now proposed by the Sanitary Board.

Most of the yards are above the level of the ground floor, grouped in pairs, so that the length of the open areas is made co-extensive with the width of two houses, or about 30 feet; and further, in each wall dividing these large areas are three, and in some cases four, large open spaces, the first being 3 feet high, with iron bars fixed therein so as to still further improve the light and ventilation.

The dwelling rooms in these houses, have also two large windows at each end of each room, which is very considerably more than the requirements of either the Commissioners or the Bill now before the Legislature, and more light and better ventilation to the rooms than had there been a kitchen at one end, with a little outside.

Had a "lane" (instead of these Areas or Yards) been left at the back of the houses, say 6 or 8 feet wide, they would not have been in any respect as good as now constructed. The houses would have been longer in depth and have had considerably less light and air than is now provided for. The Area of ground occupied by these open Areas or Yards is nearly 80 per cent more than would have been required for a narrow lane.

I have not the least hesitation in stating that the houses, when finished, will bear a favourable comparison with any Chinese houses in the Colony, knowing as I do, the type of houses now demolished in Tientsin, which really were insanitary. It was more than absurd for Mr. May to compare these new houses with the Chinese hovels. The violent tirade he made against these new houses was quite unbecoming, and his description of the houses outrageous. It would be very interesting to know how Mr. May would have laid this property out had he been the Owner.

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